GREEK AND ROMAN ART.

LECTURE BY GENERAL DI CESNOLA. REMAINS OF THE DECADENCE OF ART IN CYPRUS-ORNAMENTS FROM THE TREASURE CHAMBERS OF CURIUM-ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE

ANCIENT GREEKS AND ROMANS.

The last of the course of four lectures on "Cyprus : its Ancient Arts and History," was delivered by General Di Cesnola last night at Chickering Hall. The lecturer described the two turning points in the ancient bistory of Cyprus-the Persian conquest and the Roman occupation. He then dwelt on the lack of architectural remains in Cyprus, and gave at much length an interesting account of his exploration of the treasure chambers of Curium. He then described the characteristics of ancient gold ornaments, and showed the significance of many designs, still in familiar use, whose real meaning and force have been entirely lost. Many examples were given of these antique forms in amulets, bracelets and rings. The use of precious stones in ornamenting statues, the manufacture of glass and the peculiarities of Greek and Roman lamps were scribed. The lecturer concluded with an account of the worship of Venus in Cyprus, and its effects on Cypriote character.

THE LECTURE.

Amid constant wars, with victory now on one side, now on the other, there are three turning points in the ancient history of Cyprus. First, during the great Persian wars, when the Greeks took the part of the Cypriotes; secondly, when Alexander the Great inded Cyprus in his Macedonian Kingdom, and thirdly, when the Romans annexed the island. As regards the first I have already spoken in my third lecture.

The second is less interesting except as an example of the readiness with which the Cypriote's joined the winning side. Ween Alexander the Great laid siege to Tyre and found it a very heavy undertaking, the as-sistance rendered him by the Cyprus fleet, which consisted of 150 ships, was of the greatest moment, and he never forgot it. On the contrary, Alexander seems to have been willing to grant Cyprus any favor. Unfortunately his life was too short, and when his empire came to be broken up between his generals, the Island of Cyprus again became the scene of contention. The scaports were barassed by fleets sent now by the one candidate for supremacy, now by the other. Naval engagements were fought; battles were lest and won on land, and long sieges were laid. None, however, were so re-markable as that of Salamis, when Demetrius obtained the title of Poliorcetes through the skill and stratagems with which he conducted it. With more or less varying fortunes this state of things continued for over a century, when the last king of the Ptolemaic dynasty bequeathed Cyprus to the Romans. Of course he had no right to do anything of the sort. The sovereignty of the island belonged to his legal successor, and it is creditable to the Romans, at least, that some of their best men at that time publicly insisted on the illegality of the act and declared that Rome should on no account accept the bequest. Foremost among those men were Cicero and Cato, but in particular Cicero, who always had a true affection for Cyprus, which had withstood so much and yet was rich, and which could be powerful at a short notice, so great were its resources. But all that Cheero or Cate could say or do was nothing compared with the influence of their enemy Clodius, when he daugled before the eyes of the Roman people the idea of the untold wealth which had thus fallen to their lot. The cupidity awakened by these tales, judiciously spread, had the effect of compelling the Senate of Rome to accept the

The officer chosen to proceed to Cyprus to make the essary arrangements was Cato. As was expected, Cate found enormous quantities of gold and silver vesseis, costly furniture and embroidered robes, which had been the family heritage in the old kings' houses. These articles Cato proceeded to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, with his obsracteristic scrupulousness.

while his uniform sympathy with the people of Cyprus gained their confidence, and led to a great increase of happiness and prosperity. Thus at last Cyprus had entered upon a period of peace under the rule of the omans, and during this time of peace very little is known of the history of the island.

After the Romans came the Byzantines, and Cyprus under the rule of the latter, and, in fact, for nearly 1,009 years afterward, is unbeard of and scarce seems to have had an existence. It is curious that during my long and extensive excavations, Cyprus has yielded architectural remains, not even of the Roman period, which are worth mentioning. The only monu ment that has some architectural characters, is sepulchral stele (Cut No. 6), which I found at Golgos in the same tomb with the sculptured sarcophagus described in my former lecture. How the sphinx came to be associated in Cyprus with sepulchral monuments is not very easily explained. No doubt the sphinx was a creature which, as was believed, destroved a vast number of human lives; but that alone would not fit it for an emblem of death. On the contrary such a character would be against it for this purpose. It appears, however, that it was the life of ng people which the sphinx delighted most to take away; and hence it has been supposed that to the Greeks the sphinx was the emblem of life cut off in its prime and beauty. In the case of this stele the relief is again low, flat and delicate as on the sarcophagus from the same tomb. Everywhere is a desire for enrichment in the volutes of the capital in the ding leaves which form a framework for the sphinges, and in the tree which separates them. But you will see that this adornment is very far from being florid or bold. Rather it is timid, as if the Cypriote artists were afraid of introducing too much novelty; as, no doubt, they were at the period in which this stele was sculptured, 500 years B. C., when, as we have seen, there was very little occasion for anything frivolous in Cyprus or anywhere in Greece.



1. MORTUARY STELE. (From electrotype plate form Cosrola's "Cyprus," by permission of Harper & Brothers.

The architectural character of this stell is in the evi dent imitation of a capital of a column supporting a piece of architrave. This stell represents an order of architecture entirely anknows as yet. If I may venture a suggestion I would say that this order tooks much us though it had been the one from which both the Ionic and Corinthian capitals had sprung. If, for instance, you take away the sphinxes and that part which incloses them, and allow the architrave to settle down upon the volutes, you will have a complete specimen of the Ionic order. Or, again, if you remove the volutes and make the leaves which surround the splittxes turn outward instead of mward, you will have a Corinthian

Cyprus and in a special manner of those found in the subterranean chambers at Curium. These gold articles, last mentioned, very probably formed part of a treasure which had belonged to an ancient temple, and as it may be interesting to you to learn how they were found, I give you a brid-account of the discovery. From 1966 to 1872 I explored the entire custern and southern coast of Cyprus. After many diffi utiles and much expense, I was enabled to identify the sites upon which once stood several cities mentioned by Strabo and Pausanias, but all traces of which, for many centuries, had entirely disappeared. In excavating among the runs of these ancient cities, I was rewarded by the discovery of a great many objects of art, most of which are now in the Metropolitan Museum of our city.

Encouraged by the success I had obtained, I resolved, early in 1874, to visit the western coast of Cyprus, and to explore certain ruins which I had remarked in former journeys, and which proved to be those of an ancient city called Curium. This city had been originally be settlement of an Argive colony, and the present ruins are interesting to an archeologist, as the soil is literally strewn with ancient debris of every kind—broken jurs, these, fragments of statues, inscriptions and shafts of columns halt buried in the ground, which look as though they have been left undsturbed for centuries. Now and then parts of strates are visible and marked with the tracks of charlet wheels. In one place there are several stone sleps quite worn out by the busy feet of the women of ancient Curium, who came to fill their water hars along the extense the mand decuss the news and scandin of the day with the inagination to conjure up the ancient days of that city.

Hundreds of small mounds mark the spot

who cannot to intrict water in a sample who must have stood near by. Altorether I can assure you the scene is one which excites the imagination to conjure up the ancient days of that city.

Hundreds of small mounds mark the spot where the ordinary dwelling-houses—of Cariam bad stood. Larger mounds, with shalts of columns lying around, were proposity those of temples or public buildings. I examined one of these mounds, and white removing some columns which lay embedded in it, I brought to hight a mosate pavement considerably damaged. I felt curious to see whether there was anything haneath this pavement or not. I was surprised to discover that another exervator, evidently a very long time arco, had dug beneath that mosale pavement to a depth of about five feet, and then, for some maknown reason, had remonated the undertaking. I was thinking what had been that man's object in diagring beneath that mosale pavement. Had he any susulcion that there was some repository where the ancient process of Curiam had secreted their treasures! Or was the digger himself one of the pricests, who, knowing the existence of such a place and the insture of its contents, soon after the destruction of the temple had tried, but unsuccessfully to discover the secret! This we shall never know. I remained thursing for along time, and after having very carefully surveyed the whole ground, I came to the conclusion that a certain spot beneath the pavement sounded hollow, and in spin of the contrary opinion of my diggers, I decided to excavate there till we should meet either with the rock or the virgin soil.

After digging some twenty feet deeper we came to a narrow passage or corridor cut in the rock, at one end of which I found a doorway carelessly or hurriedly closed by a stone shab, As soon as this stone was removed I saw a circular chamber filled to within a few inches of the roct with fine earth which had percolated from above. This was an evidence that the pace had not have been used for tombs. It is well known that in ancient times t rings, amulets, signet rings and armiels, among which are those of the King of Paphos described in a forme

All these gold ornaments found in Cyprus belong to the so-called Cypriste art, that is to say they are of local manufacture and they were evidently made both by Phoenician and Greek artists. In regard to their date, I approach this subject with some diffidence, as a great difficulty very often exists in deciding on the date of ancient jewelry. Of course, when it is of the finest kind, there is no limitation, but in other cases, when the workmanship is not of the best, the difficulty is some s to say whether it is too early or late, and in the Cypriote jewelry the difficulty is materially increased by having to take into account the various civilizations, which at different times have extsted in the island. Jeweiry, for instance, made in a Cypriote town where Greeian culture was yet in its early stage, would at the same time be contemporary with a late and probably debased stage of Phos-

Altogether the sale realized about one million dollars—an enormous sum in those times—which Cate handed over to the treasury at Rome. In case of shipwreck on his way back it is said that Cate had placed this money in a number of vases made for this purpose, attached them to gether and fastened them to a cork buoy, so that should it become necessary to throw these vases overboard the buoy would mark the place. No accident happened, however, and when Cato reached Rome the populace turned out to see all the wealth from Cyprus, as it was displayed in the Forum. With all this rejoicing it was in vain that Cicero protested against such illegal proceedings. A bill was passed by the Roman Senate which declared Cyprus a Roman province, in 55 B. C. The first Governor chosen for it was Lentuins, a particular friend of Cicero.

A few years afterward Cleero was himself appointed Governor-General of the Province of Clifcia, and Administrator of the neighboring Island of Cyprus. I do not believe that Cicero ever visited Cyprus; but it is well known that during his term of office he was constantly anxious to alleviate the burdens of the people. It is true that he did not always succeed against the deep laid plans of the tax-farmers and insurers; but he did much in the way of actually redressing wrongs, while his uniform sympathy with the people of Cyprus.



5. GOLD EARRING. From electrotype plates from Cesnola's "Cyprus," by peru sion of Harper & Erothers.]

ANTIQUITY AND GENERAL USE OF JEWELRY. As regards the general custom of wearing jewelry, that appears to be common to all mankind, in all ages and all conditions of civilization; and it is somewhat curious to find that about 800 B. C. false or cheap jewelry was worn as commonly in Cyprus as it is in the present day by a certain class of our people. Several examples of bracelets, ear-rings and ring were found by me in Cyprus which are of bronzo or copper, covered with a thin leaf of gold. In the primitive history of a nation the right to wear certain personal gold ornaments seems to have been a mark of honor. This has been the case even in very advanced times, as, for instance, the right to wear a gold finger ring among the Romans of the Republic was, first, the mark that the wearer had served in the capacity of an ambassador; and afterward it was the mark of one of the higher orders. Even in our day there exist in Europe many personal ornafor example, the crown or the chain of office worn by the English Mayors. In every case these ornaments had originally a meaning. The crown represented the city walls and indicated the wearer as the defender of the State. The finger ring worn by the Roman ambasadors was also the signet ring with which he was empowered to seal treaties and other international engagements. But in the case of other personal ornaments it is not so easy to discover the original significance. What, for instance, was the meaning of ear-rings? It is, by his government believed, that among some nations they were the sign of captivity, and probably this was so among the Greeks and Romans, who allowed only women to wear them. The Romans, as you are aware, always regarded marrisge as a form of carrying the bride off to captivity. It was on this fiction that their marriace ceremonies were based. In Assyria, however, we find men as well as women. It was a great distinction between the Greeks and contemporary Egyptians, Assyrians or Persians that they rigorously avoided personal ornaments except, of course, to a limited extent among the women. Even finger originally a meaning. The crown represented the city temporary Egyptians, Assyrians or Persians that they rigorously avoided personal ornaments except, of course, to a limited extent among the women. Even flager rings were thought to be a sign of eleminacy; and in a state like Athens, where the influence of individual citizens was so strictly guarded against, anything like a personal display of wealth would have been a source of danger. Hence it happens that from Athens or, indeed, from any other part of the matishand of Greece, gold ornaments are exceedingly scarce, so much so, that were it not for the discoveries made in Cyprus and in other Greek islands, or on the site of Greek colonies on the coast of Asia Minor and to the Crimea, we should not have been able to form an adequate idea of the great refinement of Greek workmarship and designs. To this class of antiquities my discoveries in Cyprus, and in particular of the Irresworkmanship and designs. To this class of antiquities my discoveries in Cyprus, and in particular of the treas-ure-rooms at Curuum, made a large addition—in fact, the integer addition except, that which was obtained from the tomb of a priestees at Kertek in the Crimen, and now in largest addition exe pt, that which was obtained from the tomb of a priestess at Kertch in the Crimea, and now in the Museum of St. Petersburg. This priestess must have been a person of great wealth. Her private chariot and horses were buried in the tomb with her, as were also her robes and insignia of office. The material of the robes had becaused, but there remained thousands of small thin tablets of gold, each beaten hito some becautiful design, which had been stitched upon the robes so as to give them the appearance of a mass of gold, not solid or heavy in appearance, but supple and mobile like sils or fine linen. This practices had different sels of finger rings, carrings, new local, diadens, armlets and braceless, caca set being obviously of a different value; and doubtiess worn by her according to the importance of the occasions on which she had to officiate. There was not so much appender as this left in the treasury at Curium, which I was fortunate enough to discover, but there was a much greater variety in the date of the objects. The Priestess of Kerteh and all her magnificent jeweiry date from the early part of the fourth century before Cariat. But from Curium tae daies range very widely. For example, we have the gold bracelets of Kurg Elevan-

absence of art, namely an inscription, watch carries our minds back 2,550 years in the history of the world.



7. LARGE GOLD ARMLET. [From electrotype plates from Cesnola's "Cyprus," by permission of Harper & Brothers.]

TREASURE CHAMBERS AT CURIUM. But apparently the oldest of the articles found at arium are two Babylonian cylinders of hematita or meteoric stone, with canciform inscriptions. (Cut No. 8.) On the upper one is engraved a priest with the usual flounced dress, holding up his hands in adoration of a derfied hero, beated whom stands Rim-mon, the air god, with the forked thunderbolt in one hand and the mace in the other. Among the figures are interspersed three symbolical animals, together with the sun and groues of stars. A kneeling figure, probably the original possessor of the cylinder, is placed between the priest and the figure he is worshipping. The translation of the "Abil-istar, son of Hubalid, the servant of the go! Naram-Sin." This Naram-Sin mentioned on the cylinder was a Babylmian monarch, the son and successor of

was a Babylonian monarch, the son and successor of Saragon, of Agané, who reigned before the sixteenth century B. C. In the legend on this cylinder we have the proof of the apotheosis of the Babylonian kings.

As a work of 600 years B. C., I give you in Cut No. 11 a gold ring representing a man and a woman facing each other, both bolding up the right hand is if in adjuration. The man is made, the woman claid in a long tunic, with her hair falling down her back. This is a wedding ring, from its close resemblance to the rings of similar meaning, so frequent in Roman times. And in the same way we might proceed with the engraved gens, finding always just those varieties of style which came into fashion meaning that period of three centuries, manely, from 900 to 600 B. C. Or again, if we take the gold ornaments, the same result will appear. The brace-



[From electrotype plates from Gespola's "Cyprus," Thy permission of itarper & Brothers.]

The same thing may be said of the gold neckiace (Cut No. 12) which has as a pendant the bead of Medusa and accrassaped objects. As to the beautiful necklase, the deceration is partly produced by wint appear to be globules of gold. These are, however, only initation of globules and they show that this neckiace was made at a time when the practice of decorating gold with rows of globules was giving way or had but a given made at a time when the practice of decorating gold way for the quicker method of decorating by means of threads of gold. Still the old habit could not be forgotten at a tonce, and accordinally we find a reminiscence of it in those globules. This manner of decoration you will perceive in Cut No. 13 has already given way to the more expeditions fligree ornament. This carring consists of a circular dac, with a pendent vase and a buman head or mask between them. Both the disc and the vase are very richly decorated with patterns in fligree, and the same may be said of the other carring in Cut No. 14. You will see that the patterns are drawn with a free hand, not in the old geometric fashion, it which one side hand, not in the old geometric fashion, is must always balance the other exactly.



From electrotype plates from Cestola's "Cyprus," by per zoon of Harper & Brothers. GLASS MANUFACTURE AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

I have alluded in another lecture to the very rich collection of ancient glass which the Metropolitan Mu-seam of Art possesses. The whole of this glass comes from my excavations in Cyprus. That the invention of glass is credited to the Phonicians, I believe to be unquestioned. The ancients attribute its invention to accident. Some Phonician merchants, it is said, who were carrying a carge of nitre, which was used in Syria for soap, had landed on this coast. While preparing their meal the sailors propped their caldron, for want of stone, which the sandy coast did not afford, with lumps of nitre. These lumps were melted by the heat, and mixing with the sand produced a stream of glass. The discovery may have been accidental as regards Sidon, but the probability is that the art was derived by the Phænicians of Cyprus from Egypt, which is supplied with sand by the desert, and with soda by the Natron Lakes. The operation of glass-blowing is represented n the painting of Bent Hassan, to which we cannot attribute an antiquity of less than 3,500 years, and two necimens of Egyptian glass now in existence, one

specimens of Egyptian glass now in existence, one bearing the name of Sesortisen, a sovereign of the Twelfth Dynasty, and another bearing the date of Sargon, who ruled in Assyria about 700 B. C.

No date is assigned by the tradition to the Sidonian invention; but from the absence of all mention of glass in the Old Testament it is natural to conclude that the establishment of the manufacture there was not of very high antiquity. The oldest glass vessels in the Metropolitian Museum of Art of New-York were found in templa with Eshloying eviluders and Egyptian search. high antiquity. The oldest glass vessels in the Mctropolitan Museum of Art of New-York were found in tombs with Babylonian cylinders and Egyptian scarabs, and we can place their date at about 750 to 800 B.C. Without any exception they are made of opaque glass of variegated colors. The simplicity of their shapes, compared with the vessels of transparent glass, is another strong evidence of their having been made long ago. At the present day these vases are often of the createst brilliancy in color, though originally they were entirely devoid of this clement of beauty. It must have been this want of color in the glass itself, together with the natural desire to produce beauty of some kind, that led the makers of these vases into so many delicate shapes and forms. In regard to decoration they were of course free to make up for colors by the introduction of moulded designs to any extent they wanted and which could be attached to the surface of the vases or by moulding the vase fiscil. All these vases of transparent glass were found in tombs only, and contained the remains of liquid perfume with which the dead body had been annothed. Many yet show traces of this olutinent very plainly, and there is a bottle among them found het metically scaled in which the outment is yet seen in a liquid state. there is a bottle among them found betmetically in which the outlinent is yet seen in a liquid state. From the objects discovered in the same tomb the glass, we are able to fix the date of the latter

the glass, we are able to fix the date of the latter with some accuracy. These objects were Rhooian amphorae and Roman lamps and coins.

The Rhodian amphorae of which the New-York Museum is the only one that possesses entire specimens, have labels or scale stamped on its handles. They have either the head of Apollo Helios, the famus Colossus of Rhodes represented in full face, or full-blown rose, an emblem which also appears very frequently in the coins of that island. The object of these stamps on the amplears from Randes is not known for fam. us Colossus of Riodes represented in full face, or a full-blown rose, at emblem which also appears very frequently in the coins of that island. The object of these stamps on the ampliorer from Riodes is not known. But some archaeologists believe that they were intended to certify that the amplioracheid a specified quantity, as we know they were used by the Rhodians as ameasure. On some of these atamps there is the name of the magistrate under whom the ampliorac were made, and also that of the month, taken from the Doric calendar. On one of these amphorac appears the name of Amyntas, who was a Rhodian Admiral living in 304 B. C. From this we can fix the oldest date for the translueent glass at about 320 B. C. As for the glass vessels found in the tombe with Roman lamps and coins, we cannot be far wrong to place them at the beginning of our cra. Since my Cyptes discovertes, some glass manifacturers in Europe have endeavored to praduce this indecence by exposing the glass to the vapor of some actors, but you have only to take a piece of this newly ridhed glass and compare it with the indescent glass in the Mascula to be convined at once of the immense affecture between them. Still this new production in the manufacture of glass is a good one, and seems destined for house-hold purposes to become a lavorite with the American people. I said that an accurate date may be assigned at the Khodian amphore and Roman lamps, which are found together with the Lamps or Roman coins, consequently the glass vases found in the nombs with lamps or conso of the Roman period are three or four centuries later than the glass found with the Rodian amphore.

ROMAN AND GREEK TERRA-COTTA LAMPS. I have mentioned the terra-cotta lamps in which the Metropolitan Museum of Art collection is so rich. A few words concerning their manufacture and use may not be inappropriate. The invention of lamps is attributed to the Egyptians. Lamps are believed to have been first made by Vuican and lit by Prometheus. The excavations in Cyprus have yielded a number of lamps which are denbtless of Egyptian fabric; they were found in tembs together with Egyptian amulets and scarabs; but they are not Metropolitan Museum of Art collection is so rich. A

Cyprus is yet - in use in Egypt, and am ong wandering tribes in Syria. All the terra-cotta lamps in the Museum were found in tombs ; and from this fact it would seem that in ancient times the lamp had some seputebral significance, such as that of being placed in a tomb with the idea of burning eterand from this fact it would seem that he allocated in the imp had some septicibral significance, such as that of being placed in a toub with the idea of burning eternally. But we know that in ancient times limins were in general use, especially in Rome, whence militions of them were experted to the East, and especially to Cyprus. Lamps of this kind were used in the festival of ists and in the public baths. They were also lighted in the theatres and in public roads and in the temples. They were in general use for illiminating public ted as thank-off-rings to the gots; and the rules of the Temple of Golgos yielded several, but all in stone.

Now a few words about ancient religion of viprus and I have fluished. The worship of Aphrodite or Venus was introduced into the island at a very remote period by the Pacenichar coloursts, as we know that they worshipped at adden the moon-godiess called Astoreth or Astarte, which is increly another name for Venus. They creeked magnificent temples in Cyprus to her at Paubo-, Amathus, Idalium and Golgos. Astarte was the intional diety of the Paceulerans, and to a marifine records like them it was not unreasonable that they should worship the moon as a deity. The moon was their gaide in long voyages, their protectress against storms at sea, and their graiffude to her must have been very great if we are to indge by the numerous temples erected everywhere in Cyprus, and by rich off-cruss made to her strike. Nothing positive is known of the childs of the Paceulerans, was the Paceuleran worship of the moon-godiess was cusome writers, as Xenophon, for instance, assert that the Phenician worship of the moon-goddess was cu-tirely free from Inscivious rites. Others, like Herodetirely free from Inscivious rifes. Others, like Herodisus, maintain that these rites were orgastic and about-nable. At Amathus and Idalium the worsh p of Venus was associated with that of Adons, and we find that in early or ancient relicious the dettes were worshipped in pairs, male and lemale. In Phrysia they were caided Cybele and Atve; in Banylon, Mylitta and Saudan; in Sydia, Omphale and Herodes; and in Cyprus, as I have said, Venus and Adonis. In Cyprus the worship of Venus was no doubt acco

Adonis.

In Cyprus the worship of Venus was no doubt accompanied by sensual infulgence, but this took place only long after the Phemicians had introduced the worship of Venus in the island. The Phomicians were the greatest metchants of antiquity. They were active and continually engaged in teel traffics and had neither time now tasic for such abominations even und r the firm of religion. It is only after (typrus and been colonized by the Greaks, that we find Venus worshipped under two distinct forms. In one sike is Venus Urania, whose symbol was the planet Venus. She was regarded as a virgin, and her rites were pure and chaste. The animal sacred to her was the gentle dove, which is seen in the hands of many statues now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In the other form she was called Venus Pandemos; very properly symbolized by a pig. She was the protectress of narlots and all kinds of immoralities. In reading the drains of these rites it would seem to our present civilization almost an impossibility that they could be connected with any form of religion, until we remember that religious familiesm. If perverted, is apt to become cruel, or lead to sensual aberration. The early bislony of our religious familiesm, if perverted, is apt to become cruel, or lead to sensual aberration. The early bislony of our religious per unity illustrates this and we need not even at the present day search among the savage titles of Arrica or among our negricitied Indians to the a near parallel to this. We have only (I am assumed to say) to look in our own country and we will see the Mormons in Uran, cuiling themselves civilized Americans, who under the prefer at or religious bellef are repeating the orgies of Venus Pandemos of Cyprus. The temples at Paphos and Gotgos must, have been dedicated to Venus Urana, as nothing was found of an unchaste character among their remains, but those at Amantan and lidation must have been creeted in honor of Venus Pandemos, as we know that these each animal fatival of Adonis, in Cyprus was as hum in Cyprus was as immoral and obscene that of Venus Pandem's. But this, as I have s ancient art, will, in the words of the late william con-Bryant, "be nore grateful to those few, farsighted and generous New-Yorkers who, with tacir private means, have endowed this Metropolis with such art treasures as will forever form the envy of the civilized world."

THE ARREST OF CESNOLA'S BROTHER. AN ORDER FOR HIS INSTANT LIBERATION—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR IN CYPRUS AS RE-LATED BY REPWORTH DIXON.

Major Cesnola, the brother of General Cesnoin, who was recently arrested on the island of Cyprus by a British officer for carrying on the excavations begun by his brother and lodged in a common Jail, has been liberated, but as he says "without a word of apology." The case has been referred to the United States Consul at Beyrout, and through him will be forwarded to Washington. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has written a second letter to The Manchester Examiner describing the arrest and release. He says that the witness on whose testimeny the arrest was made is not only "a rogue, a spy and an informer," but "a detected thief," who had been taken in the act of selling stolen property-vases, bronzes, jars and other terra-cottas-things purloined by him from his master's antiquity room, and offered as bargains to officers of English ships. Mr. Dixon was further informed that the date of the events was three or four days before Sir Garnet Wolseley and the British troops arrived. When Major Cesnola arrived at Larnaca from Armidia, where his country house was broken into, he called on Colonel White of the Euglish Army and asked him if he had sent some officers to his house to arrest him. Colonel White replied that Major Cesnola was his prisoner. Major Cesnola thereupon obecognize no arrest unless it was made by personal evidence. He was advised to walk to the station and surrender himself, to which he replied that he certainly should not go unless he were carried to it by violence. Colonel White then rose and said, "Well, well, it is necessary to send for anyone; I am an English officer. and I take you." With that he laid his hand on Major Cesnola's coat. The Major, making a formal protest, called on an English officer who was present to take notice that he submitted only to superior force. He was allowed to walk to the station accompanied by that English officer, and there the Turkish doors closed on him. several Englishmen in Larnaca, officers in her Majesty's service, as well as private persons, offered them-serves for ball. Their offers were declined. Seversi service, as well as private persons, offered themselves for ball. Their offers were declined. Several gentlemen asked to see the prisoner. Their applications to see him were one and all refused. It was impossible for the Major to see a friend, even his legal adviser. Mr. Dixon offered ball, but it was retused. He asked to see him, but was not allowed to. This was at about 11 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Dixon then went on beard the flagship in the harbor. About 4 o'clock Major Cesnola's card was brought to him. Major Cesnola being on the companion indder. When the two friends mot it appeared that Sir Garnet Wolseley had issued an order for Major Cesnola's instant liberation, with a notice conched in civil language, that no excavations were alfor Major Cesnola's instant liberation, with a notice conched in civil language, that no excavations were allowed on the island. The whole affair Mr. Dixon attributes to "the over zeal of a subordinate agent," and continues: "I am sorry for Major di Cesnola; I am sorry for the cause of scholarship and learning here insulted in the person of her active and conscientious minister; but I am most of all concerned for Sir Garnet Woiseley, the young and brilliant soldier, whose first experiment in civil government is likely to be clogged and hampered by a wrangle with the United States."

MISSISSIPPIANS WHO KILL.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Nov. 27 .- Dr. Buck, theriff of Claiborne County, received information before daylight this morning that Harrison Page, a negro lesperado, who assussinated the Chancery Clerk of this ounty two years ago, was at his house three miles from own. The Sheriff went out with his deputies. One of the deputies, knower Lum, was shot and instantly killed from a window of the house. The Sheriff, on foreing in the door, was shot in the lowers, face and srm, and as in a dying condition. Thomas Harwood, another deputy, was knocked into an old eastern and left for dead, but he is not secrously burt. A posse then started out from town. The assassin, Page, escaped, but several of his accompiles were killed. the deputies, Robert Lum, was shot and instantly killed

WORK ON THE NEW CAPITOL TO STOP.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27 .- At a meeting of he Commissioners to-day a resolution was adopted to stop all work on the new Capitol on the 21st day of Decomber. Contracts were made with John Stewart of this city for 500 tons of authracite coa at \$4 per ton and twelve tons of bituminous coal at \$5.75 per ton.

A PUBLIC BEQUEST DEFEATED. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27 .- In the case of he will of Colonel Stephen T. Olney, the Municipal Court to-day decided in favor of sustaining the original will and the first two codicils, and of rejecting the last

codicil as having been made when the testator's mind was impaired. The rejected codicil gave a large amount in trust to Professor Gray and another for a botanical school in kinde Lanad. An inebriate was coming down an avenue won't do," he muranted; "too many people comma this way. I will just sit down till this procession has passed by."

A late commander-in-chief at Portsmouth

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

SUMMARIES OF THREE OF THEM. MANY POPULAR TOPICS TREATED OF IN THESE DOCUMENTS-SILVER, THE INDIANS, THE TO-

BACCO TAX. SOUTHERN LAWLESSNESS, ETC. THE TERRUNE presents to-day summaries of three of the annual reports-which have just been sent in at Washington. The report of the Secretary of the Interior discusses the Indian policy, the timber lands and public grants principally. Treasurer Giffillan suras up the case in regard to the issue of silver and silver certificates, redemption, etc. Commissioner Raum opposes a reduction of the tobacco tax, and favors a strict enforcement of the revenue laws in the South.

INDIAN POLICY-THE PUBLIC LANDS. A SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEC-RELARY OF THE INTERIOR—HOW TO TREAT THE

WILD MEN-TIMBER AND LAND GRANTS. Washington, Nov. 27 .- The Secretary of the Interior begins his annual report to the President with a reference to the plan of "Indian policy" sketched by him last year. The plan was to render the Indians a fixed, civilized, land-holding and educated population, by giving them permanent reservations, issuing implements and stock, building school houses, etc. The present report says: Considerable progress has been made in the execution of the plan above stated, as far as it depends on the ac-

tion of this Department and the officers under its direction. The consolidation of a number of agencies has been undertaken with a view to a berter lo-cation of the Indians, which will at the same time simplify the service, render a more efficient supervision possible, reduce the expenses of the Government, and lessen the opportunities for fraud and peculation. As far as the appropriations made by Congress would permit, agricultural implements and domestic cattle have been furnished to Indian tribes, to set the Indians to work for their own support and to been organized at twenty-two agencies, and from all of them favorable reports as to the working of the new system have been received. The labor of white men on Indian reservations has as much as possible been supplanted by Indian labor. Instructions have been given to discriminate in the distribution of supplies and annuities, which are not actual necessaries, against individual Indians who show no disposition to work, thus discouraging idleness. ' Permission to send work, this discouraging interies. I would be sufficiently out the first parties has been given only where without husting the Lidians would have been exposed to want. The rapid disappearance of game, however, in many partis of the Western countries will very soon stop this source of sustenance. The allotment of land among the Indians on several reservations has been ordered, and is

The facilities of education have been extended as such as possible, and proper directions have been given for the instruction of Incian children in practical persuits. Fifty Indian children, oxys and sirts, selected from different tribes, have been taken to the fiampion Normal and Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, where they will receive as elementary English education and theorough practical instruction in farming and other used in work, to be sent back to their tribes after the completed course. Capitain Pract, who was intrusted with the selection of these children, and who performed its task in a very satisfactory manner, reports that a continually increasing interest in education is shown by the Indians and that they would have sent thousands of children with him had be been able to receive them. The result of this interesting experiment, if Invorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians.

The Secretary says that the Indian service has been reorganized in several of its branches, and he believes that on the whole the character of the service has been raised in point of integrity and efficiency. He continues:

service has been raised in point of integrity and efficiency. He continues:

I am, however, far from pretending that the present condition of Indian affairs is what it ought to be. The experience gained in an earnest effort to overcome difficulties and to correct abuses has enabled me to appreciate more clearly the mas still to be accomplished. In my last atmost report I stated frankly, and I have to repeat now, that in pursiting a policy ever so wise, and with a machinery ever so efficient, gaddal improvement can be affected only by patient, energetic and well-directed work in detail. An entirely satisfactory state of things can be brought about only under circumstances where are not and cannot be under the control of the Indian service alone.

If the recurrence of trouble and disturbance is to be avoided, the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Indians who are not self-supporting must be liberal enough to be sufficient for that purpose, and they must be inside early enough in the year to reader the parchase and del very of new supplies possible before the old supplies are exhausted.

Second, the Indian service should have at its disposal a sufficient fund to be used with proper accommandity at discretion in sufferescen emergencies.

Third, the citizens of Western States and Territories must be made to understand that, if the Indians are to cease to be troublesome panners and vagabonds, are to become orderity and self-supporting, sincy must have lands if for acricumre and pasture; that on such hands they must be permitted to regin and establish permanent homes, and that such a result cannot be attained it the white people insist upon taking from them by force or trickery every acre of ground that is good for aughting. The first two things can be accomplished by appropriate action on the part of Congress. The difficulties growing out of the continually-repeated eneroachments by the white people insist upon taking from them by force or trickery every acre of ground that is good for aughting. T concentration of the Indians on a snailer number of reservations, but they can be entirely avoided even them only by the most energetic enforcement of the laws on the part of the General and local Governments. To this end it seems desirable that the Southwestern tribes; whose present reservations appear insecure, or otherwise unsuitable for their permanent settlement social be gradually removed to the Indian Territory. The climate of the Indian Territory is congenial to them, while it has proved in wholesome to the Northeern Indians who were located there. The Northwestern tribes will, in the course of time, have to be concentrated in similar manner on a few reservations cast of the Rocky Mountains and on their reservations, and prevent disturbance and conflicts, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommends the organization of a mounted bedy of "Indian authorities, in the course in this recommendation. The young men emisted in such an organization, paid by the Government, will be withdrawn from the figurity authorities. I heartily concur in this recommendation. The young men emisted in such an organization, paid by the Government, will be withdrawn from the figuring element of the Indian tribes, and be disciplined in the service of peace and order. It is a matter of general experience that Indians so employed can be depended upon as to loyal fidelity to the duties assigned to them.

But the principal end of our Indian policy cannot be

But the principal end of our Indian policy cannot be But the principal end of our Indian policy cannot be promoted by peace measures alone. That end consists in gradually introducing among the Indians the habits and occupations of civilizedife, by inducing them to work for their own support; by encouraging the pride of the individual ownership of property, and by educating the young generation; and no efforts should be spared to bring to bear upon them the proper moral influences in that direction. Such efforts should not be sneered at an mere sentimental tancles, nor should they be discouraged by the assertion that success is impossible.

The Secretary says of the outbreak of the Bannacks that "it must be admitted that they were insufficiently supplied with food, which, however, was owing to an appropriation of money by Congress utterly inadequate to their wants," Of the trouble among the Cheyennes, this Summer, the Secretary says that " in this case, the outbreak was owing to the mischievous spirit of bad men among the Indians themselves, and their determination to return northward to their old hunting grounds."

Referring to the measures taken by the Department for the suppression of timber depredations upon the Government lands, the report enters upon a defence of the special agents whose proceedings were complained of in the South and West. The Secretary says that the inquiries made into the facts have vindicated the agents employed; that when private property had been seized improperly, prompt restitution was made; and that no hardship was inflicted on settlers in the West,

The Secretary expresses the opinion that the disastrons consequences of a destruction of the forests of a country will inevitably come upon America in a comparatively short period of time unless legislation be enacted to arrest indiscriminate spoilation. To that end he renews his recommendation that all lands chiefly valuable for the timber upon them be withdrawn from sale, and be held by the Government with a view to preventing indiscruminate destruction and waste. He also recommends the repeal of the two bills of a local character enacted at the last session of Congress with reference to timber in the far West.

The report contains a large amount of statistical information, showing the business condition of the various radways which have received land or money subsidies from the Government. The Secretary

says:
It will be seen from Appendix C of the Auditor's report that about 196,424,800 acres of land have been granted for radroad purposes, of which to June 30, 1878, 31,014,306 acres were patented. The acts of Congress making these large grants were passed with conditions intended in a measure to repay the people for such valuable donations; but until the passage of the act creating the Bureau of the Auditor of Radroad Accounts, the Government had no certain way of ascertaining waether these conditions were compiled with, nor was it possible to know what they were worth.

rata controversy among the Pacific roads.

The necessity of providing additional room for the work of the Patent Office is pointed out, and a hearty indorsement is given to the Patent Commissioner's plea for liberal appropriations with which to purchase books of reference to prepare complete digests of United States patents.

of the Interior Department Building, at an estimated cost of \$973,931, in accordance with the accepted plan of Architect Vrydagh, of Indiana, is also called for. The report also contains a series of synopses of special reports by the Governors of the various Territories, setting forth their respective attractions for emigrants. COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

action by Congress in regard to the coming ea

The speedy enactment of the provisions for the

continuance of the Hot Springs Commission is re-

commended. The restoration and reconstruction

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF TRE UNITED STATES TREASURER-SILVER COIN AND CERTIFICATES COLLECTING IN THE TREASURY-BANK TAXES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- The annual report of United States Treasurer Gilfilian shows that the of thied acceptances of the Treasury in coin and currency on September 30, 1876, were \$188,024.472 30; on the same date in 1877, \$243,681,111 25, and in 1878, \$337, 424,964 74. The Treasurer says that the coin resources of the Treasury have steadily increased from \$47,584, 705 95 in 1876 to \$133,585,072 24 in 1877, and to \$238,007,574 59 in 1878. There has been little change in the currency assets, except that they were larger in 1877, on account of the failure of the Military Appropriation bill. The total amount of the unavailable moneys carried in the balances of the accounts, kept in the Treasurer's office was \$3,642 61 less in 1878 than

The Act of Congress of February 28, 1978, required the coinage of sliver dollars of the weight of 4122g grains Troy, of standard silver. The first coins under the act were received in March, 1878, and were exchanged with the public for gold coin. The amount so exchanged was \$1,042,527. The total amount of standard silver deliars coined, under the above act, to date, is \$18,282,500, of which there is in the mints and offices \$13,359,877, and in circulation, \$4,922,623. There is a demand for these coins in many portions of the country, where, from the locality, it is not possible that they are desired for any other purposes than for circulation in exchange for paper currency. At present, however, they are sent only to depository banks and the officers of the Treasury, and are used in payment for saver buildou and in payment to express companies for the transportation of the coin. The largest payments of silver dollars have been made at New-York and San Francisco. The coins issued at those points immediately find their way back to the Treasury vaults, either as receipts from customs or as deposits on account of silver certificates, or in payment of subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan.

The third section of the act above mentioned author-

ized the issue of silver certificates, which were upon the passage of the act prepared for issue in denominations of from \$10 to \$1,000. The total amount issued to date is \$8,575,780 : at Washington, \$461,380 ; at New-York. \$346,000; and at San Francisco, \$7,768,400. There is in exculation only \$1,577,380, the remainder having been paid into the Treasury through the Custom Houses and not reissued. The certificates issued at San Francisco found their way at once to the New-York Custom House. There is no demand for silver certificates in exchange for silver, except at points where silver bullion is purchased by the Department to be paid for in standard silver dollars. The offices at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati have been supplied with certificates from the Washington office for issue at those points.

Since April 18, 1876, there has been issued of fractional silver coin \$39,728,166. Though the coinage has been suspended temporarily, there is still a demand, which is supplied from the stock on hand in this office and in the minte, which together with that in other offi ces amounts at this time to \$6.067,960 18. The amount paid out since June 30, 1877, to date is \$6.542,893. The

ces amounts at this time to \$6.067,960 18. The amount paid out since June 30, 1877, to date is \$6.542,893. The amount of fractional silver paid out at the several offices of the Treasury from April 18, 1876, to October 31, 1878, amounted to \$39,728,166.

The operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year again show an increased amount of work performed at a reduced expense. The muniber of National bank notes breeding a serviced and charact to the banks, of issue was 22,627,842, an increase of 182,294 over the number assorted in the preceding fiscal year. The expenses of assortment, under which head are included all the expenses of red-imption with the exception of the charges for transportation, decreased from \$167,704 05 to \$144,521 88. The outstanding circulation of the National banks at the close of the fiscal year was \$324,514,284. The cost of redemption, when computed upon this amount, was considerably less than "90 of 1 per cent, or less than \$90 per annum for a bank or \$90,000 circulation. When weighed against the advantages flowing from a prompt and effectual system of redemption, this expense is scarcely worthy of consideration.

Under Section 5,214 of the Rev-sed Statutes there has been assessed and collected by the Treasurer from National banks since 1864, at an expense of not more than 15 of 1 per cent, \$86,045,771 it as, follows: On circulation, \$39,777.879 14 on deposits, \$40,332,341 43, and on capital, \$5,935,559 54.

In concluding his report, Mr. Girillan speaks in complimentary terms of his subordinates and says that with very tew exceptions, they have performed their duties faithfully.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE FOR 1877-'78.

COMMISSIONER RAUM HAS MUCH TO SAY ON THE RESISTANCE TO LAW IN THE SOUTH AND ON THE TOBACCO TAX.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- The annual report of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue says that the heavy falling off in the receipts from taxation has ceased, and that the receipts for the current fiscal year have thus far shown an increase.

The Commissioner reports that in a majority of the States the Internal Revenue laws have been enforced without serious difficulty or obstruction; there has been a commendable spirit exhibited on the part of manufacturers and dealers to observe the law, and it is believed that the tax on distilled spirits is now being collected with fewer trauds and less loss to the Government than at any time since the establishment of the internal revenue system. Tue Commissioner reports however, that there is great loss to the revenue in the

South. He says:

In the revious of country named there are known to exist about 5,000 copper stills, many of which, at certain times, are lawfully used in the production of brandy from apples and reaches; but I am convinced that a large portion of the stills have been and are used in the lilicit manufacture of spirits. Part of the spirits thus produced has been consumed in the immediate neighborhood; the balance has been sold and distributed throughout the adjacent districts. This netarious business has been carried on, as a rule, by a determined set of men, who, in their various neighborhoods, league togother for defence against the officers of the law, and at a given signal are ready to on we together with arms in their hands to drive the officers of the Internal Revenue out of the country. of the country.

With reference to the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax, the Commissioner argues that the reduction of the tax one-third, as proposed by the bill now pending, would inevitably result in a corresponding reduc-tion of the revenue. He also states that an examination of the market quotations of tobacco for a series of years fails to show that the taxon manufactured tobahad any depressing effect on the market price of leaf tonucco. He continues :

bacco. He continues:
It is obvious that the price of the tobacco used by our manufacturers is affected by the foreign demand for the surpus product. A small accumulated surpus, high crops and an active foreign demand, will increase the price of all grades, while large accumulated stocks, heavy crops, and a sluggish foreign demand will result in a depression of prices of all grades; and these results would be produced wather the tax on plant actured in a depression of prices of an agent would be produced whether the tax on planu actured tobacco remained at 24 cents, or should be reduced to 16 cents per pound, or if the tax were entirely removed.

Sangte priposes a reduction of the If cents per pound, or if the tax were entirely removed. The bill before the Senate proposes a reduction of the tax on eights from \$6 to \$5 per thousand. This would be equivalent to reducing the tax on each clear I mill it is meredible that such a reduction can affect the retail price, or in any degree operate to stimuliate the consumption of cigars, and in my opinion, the reduction would be an absolute loss of revenue, without any compensating advantage.

It is to be noted that the agitation for the reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco, does not come from the consumers, who alone pay the tax. Not a single tax-payer has yet come forward as such to demand its reduction. The whose movement, in my inagment, in-

of the tax or manufactured to acco, does not come from the consumers, who alone pay the tax. Not a single taxpayer has yet come forward as such to detoand its reduction. The whole movement, in my ladement, the voives an absolute scorine or \$11,000,000 of revenue, without reasonable prospect of benefit to the product or relief to the taxpayer. The agitation of the question of reducing the tax on manufacturers to the ascertainty prevaled. Many manufacturers were compelled temporarily to suspend operations, and large numbers of workpeople were thrown out of employment. The tax on manufactured tobacco from December, 1877, by June, 1878, showed a falling off as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year of \$1,937,041, while immediately upon the autournment of Coagress, when it became known that the tax would for a time remain undisturbed, the trade began to recover, the recepts from the Jobacco tax for Juny, 1878, showing an increase of \$546,277 ever the corresponding month of the previous year. I have no doubt that similar results would follow a prolonged agitation of the subject this year. It, therefore, appears to year gress in regard to the proposed change of the tax should be had as early as possible, in the interest of the revenue as well as of the manufacturers, that the revenue as well as of the manufacturers, that the revenue as well as of the manufacturers, that the revenue as well as of the manufacturers.

A statement of the collections of internst revenue tax. by districts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975 shows that the sum of \$110,654,280 86 was collected and accounted for during the post fiscal year, and that the sum of \$9,705 55 remains unaccounted for The Secretary recommends action to settle the pro be paid during the present year, the sareties of the coa lectors' bonds being entirely good, so that there will be no actual loss to the United States, The defaulting collectors have been removed from office The total cost of collecting internal revenue to this United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, was \$4,056,910, being less than 35, per cent nom the

whole amount codected.

The Commissioner thinks that the revenue fixed percent fixed year, if the rare of fixed in is not disturbed, will not fall short of \$115,000,000.

Attention is invited to the advisability of prompt

fore Christ. But from Curlum tos dates range very widely. For example, we have the gold brucelets of King Etevander, which date from 672 B. C; one of which is represented in Cut No. 7. It is true there is no art upon these royal semilets; they are of plan sold gold. But in this case we have that which may compensate for the apital.
I shall now speak of the gold ornaments discovered in